FROM TEN TO EIGHT.

The Strike for Shorter Hours Continues on an Immense Scale.

A BLOODY SOCIALISTIC RIOT.

The Police Use Revolvers With Good Effect in Dispersing Miserable Miscreants.

THE MEN MAD FOR REVENGE.

A Bloodthirsty Circular Issued Full of Death and Rapine.

PACKERS GIVE IN TO EMPLOYES.

Armour & Co. Will Start Up With Eight Hours' Work, Ten Hours' Pay.

A DAY OF DEMONSTRATION.

The Advance Guard of the Unemployed Army Reach Chicago.

COMMERCE AT A STANDSFILL

A Few Concessions Made to Men in Factories.

STRIKES AT OTHER POINTS.

The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor Declare the Strike on the Gould System at an End,

Shorter Hours Secured. CHICAGO, May 3.- [Special Telegram.]

The developments in the labor movement have left the situation essentially unchanged in its general aspect. The eventual outcome cannot be guessed with any degree of certainty. Thus far everything has been conducted with admirable coolness on all sides. and there has been no actual disturbance ef the peace. Employers have taken the demands of the workingmen into consideration in a serious and respectful spirit, and where they have found it impossible to comply, have given their reasons with an honesty and frankness that has disarmed anything like hostility. Concessions have been freely made in almost all cases where they were found practicable, and where the situation rendered them not so, compromises apparently agreeable to both sides have been effected. In several branches of labor the demand for a reduction of the hours of-toil from ten to eight hours a day has been acceded to. In some, not a few, the compromise has been in the shape of nine hours pay for eight hours work. But in very few instances have the employers given in to the demand for ten hours wages with the two hours reduction of time. The unions of the bricklayers, the stone masons, the plasterers and lathers, and the hod carriers, have all adopted the eight, hour standard. Twentythree foundry shops have yielded to the demands for eight hours, and will get pay for eight hours, but will give double pay for extra time. Five shops are still resisting the movement, and the rest are negotiating. All the iron moulders and foundry hands have resolved to stand firm for the eight hour day and let the question of wages regulate itself

in the future. Mr. George A. Schilling, chairman of the eight-hour committee, reports that the demands of the following have been satisfied: 800 tobacco handlers, 700 street car employes. all the members of the cigar makers' union. 300 beer barrel makers, 950 dry goods and notion store employes, 8,500 packers and a large number of workmen employed in simifar industries. Nearly one-half of the 600 butchers in the city have secured reductions from sixteen to ten hours. The brickmakers, numbering 3,300, are striking for eight hours' work with ten hours' pay. The 400 waron workers start in to-day at their benches under the eight-hour reform. The machinists' and blacksmiths' assembly report general success in their attempt to get ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. The upholsterers are meeting with strong resistance. The shoemakers' assembly has modified its demands, and expects to gain a concession of eight hours, with pay for that time. The clerk's association will be satisfied with ten hours. The marble workers have won under the eight-hours pay agreement. The cooper's union is holding out for nine hour's pay. The workmen of the various large breweries are at work to-day, but all is not satisfactory. There is a demand on the part of employes for an increase of \$5 per month in their wages. They also stipulate that they be allowed each fifteen glasses of beer a day between 7 a. m. and 4

A Complete Blockade.

CHICAGO, May 3.—[Special Telegram] -A crowd of freight handlers numbering at least three thousand men, started to make the rounds of the various freight houses of the city at an early hour this morning. It moved in military order, and went first to the St. Paul houses. These were found closed. It then turned and marched south along Central street. At Polk street the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy yards were passed Here the clerks to the number of about fifty were disposing of freight that had arrived in loaded cars, and taking care of the little freight which was being delivered by the few drays standing around. The procession stopped, and without breaking line, began jeering, hooting and hissing. The clerks paid no attention to the demonstrations, but kept at their work. After a five minute halt, given to yelling and hooting, the march was taken up again, the procession beading south and marching, as it was supposed, toward the Northwestern freight house on the south branch. At Eighteenth street the procession halted, but no demonstration was made toward the Northwestern houses. One of the leaders of the procession said: "We will soon have a band of music. It is to join us here at Eighteenth street. We will then march through the principal streets of the city. All of our men are sober and quiet and will remain so. We will not disturb any of the freight houses or any men whom the roads may get to work for them, if they can get any. There will be no disturbances of any kind from our men. We are a good-natured, law-abiding set of work-

The situation at the freight houses of the roads was this morning as it was anticipated Saturday it would be. 'The blockade was almost as complete as if there were no railroads at all. The freight house of the Fort Wayne was closed up and no work was being done either toward getting freight in or out. At the Chicago & Alton the situation was the same. At the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy about twenty-five clerks from the freight department and such other muscular fellows as could be drafted

from desks in the different departments were trundling trucks and rolling barrels and sliding boxes along. The leader of the strikers also said that the company had a few laborers at work at \$2 per day. At the Milwaukee & St. Paul depots the company had about sixty new men at work, guarded by about 200 police and special officers. At the Illinois Central the men were at work, not having demanded the advance before noon to-day.

A BLOODY RIOT.

Socialists Attempt to Destroy Prop.

erty and Are Repulsed. CITICAGO, May 3.-Shortly after 3 o'clock a crowd of socialists and others had worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement and started yelling toward the McCormick reaper works, half a mile distant. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, and drawing revolvers fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The crowd scattered in all directions, five who were wounded being carried from the scene. No one is reported killed. The entire reserve force of the city's police have been ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble.

The scene at the McCormick works was riotous in the extreme. By 4:25 at least 150 policemen had arrived on the ground or were coming in patrol wagons within sight. By this time the windows in the factory had been riddled with bullets, Two of the wagons while on the way to the scene stopped to disperse a noisy and demonstrative crowd at the corner of Blue Island aveoue and Lincoln street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers immed from the wagons and by vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driv-ing the noisy crowds out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indis-

the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately.

Inside the fence of the McCormick works Officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was aiming a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieutenant Sheppard struck him to earth with his club, subvering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow.

At 5 o'clock the police were forming hollow squares, inside of which they intend to escort the McCormick men beyond the mob's reach. Soon afterward the police escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second street without trouble, except from an occasional stone hurled from safe hiding places. Four men were found wounded with builets, Two of them were taken away in a patrol Two of them were taken away in a patrol wagon—one shot through the hip and one through the leg. There were many badly damaged heads.

damaged neads.

Officer Casey nearly suffered an ignominous
death at the hands of the infuriated socialists. After the great mob had been virtually ists, After the great mob had been virtually dispersed, Casey, with three other policement, carried Joe Weidlies, one of the wounded strikers, to his home, 422 West Seventeenth street. The patrol wagon was followed by an augry crowd of Bohemians, who yelled londly for revenge for the wounds of their fellow comrades. But when the wagon turned down Centre avenue to Seventeenth street the crowd did not follow. In silence they watched their countryman borne from the wagon into his home, and the officers, the wagon into his home, and the officers, after laying Weddiek upon the bed, left, with the exception of Casey, who remained be hind to get a report of the man's condition. While Casey was talking to the wounded man's wife, many of Weddick's sympathizers had pressed their way into the house. The injured man was asked who shot him. Evidently misunderstanding the question, Weddick raised his hand and pointed at Officer Casey. The growd inside the house wedner casey. The crowd inside the house went into a frenzy. Seizing the officer, they dragged him out upon the sidewalk. "Lynch him! lynch him!" they cried, and several of their number ran for ropes, Casey, a man of powerful frame, was like an infant hemmed in as he was by the mob. In the ensuing struggle he received the mob. In the ensuing struggle he received fearful bruises and his clothing was nearly torn from his body. A rope was brought and one end was made fast to a lamp post directly in front of Weddick's door. At the sight of the improvised scaffold the mob shricked with delight. Casey fought with the fury of desperation. As the crowd pressed towards the gallows he gathered all his remaining strength and, dashing head foremost from his assailants, jumped into the street, followed by hundreds, who at once began firing at him as he ran. He was met by the patrol wagon full of police who, having heard the tumult, were hurrying

who, having heard the tumult, were hurrying who, having heard the tunint, were harrying to his assistance. Casey clambered into the wagon and fell upon the seat exhausted. The wagon was surrounded in a moment by his pursuers, but fat the sight of the police-men's revolvers they quickly scattered. Casey revived sufficiently to point out, among those who were last to turn are of the growd who who were last to furn, one of the crowd who had been particularly officious in bringing the rope. The man was arrested and im-mediately driven to the station. He gave his

mediately driven to the station. He gave his name as Joseph Hess.

The witnesses of the struggle between the police and the socialists placed the number of the latter who were wounded as being as high as twelve. It is not thought any were killed outright, but the rapid ty with which the wounded were carried away by their friends, and the secreey maintained in regard to any connection with the affair, make the facts difficult to obtain. Joe Vostik is probably mortally wounded and may not survive bly mortally wounded and may not survive

through the night.

through the night.

During the evening the following circular, printed in German and with an English translation appended, was distributed broadcast in many sections of the city:

"REVENGE! Workingmen to arms! Your masters sent out their blood hounds—the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches, because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for shortening the hours of toil. They killed them to show you, 'free American citizens,' them to show you. Tree American citizens, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed. You have for years endured the most abject humilation. You have for years suffered unutlerable iniquities. You have worked yourself to death. You have endured pangs of want and hunger. Your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords. In short, you have been miscrable and obedient slayes all those fieed to the factory lords. In short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy thieving masters. When you ask them now to loosen your burdens, they send their bloodhounds to shoot you and to kill you. If you are men, and if you are sons of your grandsires who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might and destroy the hideous monster who seeks to destroy you. To arms! We call you to arms! Your Brottners.

1:45 a. m.—An armed and uniformed sentry is pacing up and down in front of the First regiment armory. Inside the building a special detail of militia is on guard to prevent any attempts at sacking the armory's stores of ammunition and firearms.

The Situation in Detail.

CHICAGO, May 3,-The large freight depot of the St. Paul railroad company at the junction of Union and Kinzle streets was early the scene of curious crowds. Among the number were the striking freight handlers of the road. From the windows of the main offices appeared the heads of clerks and other department employes anxiously awaiting the outcome. Fifteen minutes before seven a special train of three passenger coaches and engine ran into the yards and fourteen special detectives of the company in citizen clothes and decorated with stars appeared first, and following them marched 200 men brought in by the company different points on its line. They were at marched 200 men brought in by the company different points on its line. They were at once surrounded by strikers who urged them in all manner of ways not to go to work and deprive them of their positions. There was no wavering on the part of the new men, however, and they entered the freight houses in a body. Only the ordinary number of city police were on duty and had no call for their service. The strikers appeared dazed at first at the size of the crowds which had arrived te support the company, and owing to this fact possibly, offered no resistance. The leaders of the strikers seeing that no impression was being made on the new men called off the foreman and a hurried consultation was held on the railroad track near the freight

house. After a few moments parleying the entire crowd marched in a body to the Burlington yards for consultation and to obtain possibly an enlargement of their forces. Groups of idle men hung around the yards of the Fort Wayne, Burlington and Alton road, and up to 9 o'clock the o ficials of these companies had given no sign of their plan of action for the day.

panies had given no sign of their plan of action for the day.

The procession of freight handlers, after passing the Alton and Burlington yards, went south on Canal street to Eighteenth street and proceeded east to Michigan avenue and then headed north. It was reported to the police headquarters that an attack on the Hillinois Central yards was contemplated, and a squad of fifty police was at once sent from the central police station to the scene. The marchers, however, turned to the left and crossed Rush street bridge and then proceeded west toward the Northwestern and St. Paul yards. No overt acts have been reported.

The procession of striking freight handlers, after proceeding to the north division of the city, visited the freight yards of Milwankee & St. Paul, and induced a portion of the new squad of men brought in by the railroad company from outside the city to join them. The crowd as it entered the St. Paul yards numbered from three to five thousand and was somewhat demonstrative. Two squads of police arrived on the scene and effectually scattered the crowd, allowing the new men to proceed with the work. It was the most exciting event of the day. The strikers did not attempt to scriously oppose the police. Considerable intimidation was exercised in the lumber districts and several large crowds lumber districts and several large crowds marched through the yards to prevent work. All railroads nave freight houses open, but are unable to transact only a limited amount of business.

The humber firms located in South Chicago were working as usual to-day; in the humber districts proper no work was being done. A large fleet of lumber-laden crafts are blocking up the river near the lumber exchange. None of the cargoes will be bought or railroaded until the present difficulties are settled. It is stated that upward of 300 more vessels with cargoes of lumber are on their way here. No change in the situation is anticipated before this afternoon. At 1 o'clock the committee of lumbermen meet and it is then expected the committee from the strikers will wait on them and make their demands. The lumbermen decided they can make no The hunter firms located in South Chicago The lumbermen decided they can make no concessions and this answer will be given to the strikers.

Four carloads of imported men went to

Four carloads of imported men went to work in the western avenue freight house of the St. Paul road this morning. The great factory of the Chicago malleable iron company on the Twenty-sixth street near Blue Island avenue, was entirely closed this morning. Nine hundred employes were on a strike. They make demands for eight hours work at ten hours pay.

The Burlington freight houses were thrown open shortly after 8 o'clock. The company had a full force of one hundred men at work taking all that could be delivered. The hands employed are evidently green. Guards were kept at the doors and no suspicious characters were admitted. The strikers were scattered along Canal street, and discussed the situation. At 8:30 a procession numbering

situation. At 8:30 a procession numbering situation. At 8:30 a procession numbering 1,000, composed of men from other roads passed by. They made no attempt to raid the house, but contented themselves with yelling "scabs" and calling the men to come out. No banner or flags of any kind were displayed. The procession passed south, part of the Burlington strikers joining, the majority remaining to keep watch over the house. The new men came from various points within the state and they are jaid the old scale of wages.

points within the state and they are paid the old scale of wages.

The Wabash railway officials this morning sought the protection of the United States authorities to enable them to move freight. Deputy Marshal Ballard, who had charge of a force of deputies at East St. Louis during the recent trouble, made a request to Judge Blodgett for permission to carry arms in this district, and requested to have fifteen deputies selected from the Grand Army of the Republic sworn in. The Wabash began hiring men this morning. Fifteen or twenty were imported from outside towns and set to work running trucks, guarded by a squad of police. Nearly all the men were at work at the Rock Island out-freight house carly this morning. Nineteen men in the freight depot started to work, but were induced to leave by the strikers.

duced to leave by the strikers.

A strike occurred this morning among the sausage makers at the stock yards for eight hours work at ten hours pay. Nearly 7,000 men went out at 11 o'clock.

Before noon the Fairbank canning company agreed there should be no cut in the wages. ny agreed there should be no cut in the wages of men working for less than two dollars a day and all above that figure should get nine hours pay for eight hours work. Morrill also agreed on the same basis.

Only half the men employed in McCormick's reaper works went to their places in the factory, the others staying out. The firm immediately sent word they would give the men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work until they found how the eight hour movement would come out.

ment would come out. EThe executive committee of lumber yard owners were to have held a joint meeting to-day with representatives of their 12,000 striking employes to arrive at an understandin upon the eight-hour question. At the ap-pointed hour the chairman of the strikers council announced to the employers that the workmen had not yet advised together suffi-ciently to enter into negotiations, and asked a postponement until to-morrow. This was eadily granted. Both employers and work men express the opinion that the meeting will be a fruitless one, as each side is seem-ingly more determined than ever to main-

ingly more determined than ever to maintain its position to the utmost.

Nearly 1,00 girls, principally seamstresses, followed by 500 men, paraded the streets today in support of the eight-hour movement. The girls were very much excited, and moved along daneing and singing. They stopped at the shops of a number of employers and commanded the girls to cease working and join the procession, which, with the exception of one or two shops, was done. The girls organized themselves, and detailed girls organized themselves, and detailed squads to watch for deserters and secure converts.

Considerable excitement was caused at 1:30 this afternoon in the vicinity of Wabash avenue by the arrival of a crowd of two or three hundred strikers. They announced their intention of breaking into the tin manfactory of Norton Bros., and tried to force their way in. The doors were parred and the police telephoned for, and came from the Central station, marching down on the double quick. On the appearance of the officers the crowd dispersed and order was restored.

Lieutenant Shepherd was privately in-formed to-night about 7 o'clock that the McCormick works would be fired at midnight. He at once begon making active and ostentatious preparations for the emergency. The police officials believe that the knowledge that the plot has been laid bare will tend to prevent any attempt at its consummation. The trouble between the employing brewers and their several thousand men was settled to-day. The brewers met a committee from the employes union and agreed to the demands of the men. The latter were not asking for an eight-hour day, but for free beer and for a number of minor concessions in regard to Sunday work and the employment of non-unionists.

unionists. All the men in the employ of the Equitable Gas Light & Fuel company—between 500 and 600 in number—have followed the fashion and were idle to-day, and the work of laying pipes in Dearborn, Clark, Lake and other streets is at a standstill. Contractors say that the men do not know what they do want, the whole thing having come about from the eight-hour movement.

The managers of all the railroads center-ing in Chicago held a meeting at the Bur-lington general offices to consider the strike of the freight handlers. An informal inter-change of ideas relative to the situation, finally culminated in the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the present condition of business did not warrant compliance with the men's demands. The roads pledge themselves to act as a unit in the matter and to resist all demands for shorter hours or ad-vance of wages, agreeing not to treat indicidually or make concessions not approved

by all.

A meeting to discuss the labor situation was held to-day, at which there were representatives of every packing house in the city. Some who on Saturday had been in favor of refusing every demand, and who favored the closing of the houses rather than to concede a single point, had changed their minds and were satisfied some arrangement should be made to relieve the present pressure upon the business interests, which were being threatened with destruction. They saw that one firm had made concessions, and that others would probably do so or close up. For these, among other reasons, the

meeting decided to allow every packer to do as he pleases with reference to employment and pay of his laborers in every department. After the meeting adjourned Mr. Armour and Mr. Michael Cudahy said they had given instruction to their foremen to notify all their employes that they should receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. It was also learned that all other packing houses would adopt the same rule at once. The arrangement is temporary, but how long it will operate no one can tell and no one seemed inclined even to surgest. All packers have received this notice, and it is expected that houses which have not been running will be in operation to-morrow, provided no new complications are discussed.

LATER—The threatened outbreak at McCormicks did not take place. A large reserve force is held at the police stations, and to-morrow the men will go to work under police protection.

The Switchmen's union, after a protracted

protection.

The Switchmen's union, after a protracted ession to-night, resolved to go upon a strike for eight hours with ten hours pay, and to aid the freight handlers now struggling for the same end. The switchmen on both divisions of the St. Paul road, and the men on the Michigan Central and Northwestern, have already quit work. They will probably be joined to morrow by the switch-men of every other road entering the city.

THE GOULD STRIKE ENDS. The Knights of Labor Declare the War Over.

St. Louis, May 3.—Saturday night Messrs, Hayes, Bailey and Barry, of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, met the congressional committee Informally, and the meeting led to the result of the knights de claring the strike off on May 4. The congressional committee adressed a letter to the general executive board of the Khights of Labor, saying that testimony taken proved that very serious losses had resulted the interests of the entire country through the strike, and without going into the merits of either site they earnestly requested the executive board to advise, through the proper official channel, the discontinuance of the strike and to leave the question of which side was justified in its action to the decision that public opinion may form when the congressional committee shall have completed its work. To this the

executive board replied as follows: "GENTLEMEN-Your communication was placed before the joint executive board, and the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That the communication from the congressional committee and their request be granted, the time for calling the strike off to be left to the general executive board. In view of the fact that the business terests of the country are suffering, and ic Knights of Labor having the interests of se whole people at heart, willingly comply with the request of the nation's representa-tives and that of the citizen's committee of St. Louis, declare this strike at an end, to take effect Tuesday morning, May 4, 1886. "Trusting this action will meet with the approval of the public and assist in bringing capital and labor in close relationship. We remain, very truly yours General Executive Board of Knights OF LABOR. The following is a copy of the order issued

declaring the strike off;
"Office of the Executive Board, St. Louis,
May 2.—To the members of District Assem-bites 17, 93, 101, and of general assembly, and non-members or persons affected by the present strike upon the Gould southwestern system of railways: Gentlemen—On April 28 the citizens of St. Louis requested of this board that in the interests of the business community of St. Louis and that of the United States in general, the strike upon the Gould southwestern system of railways be United States in general, the strike upon the Gould southwestern system of railways be declared at an end. White this request was under consideration May 1 by the joint boards of district assembles 17, 93 and 101, the committee appointed by congress to investigate the cause of the trouble between the railroad company and its employes, made a similar request. We have fully considered the matter and the following conclusion has been arrived at: That the matter be left in the hands of the general executive board, they to set the time and declare the strike at an end. We have therefore selected Tuesday morning, May 4, 1886, as the time when this strike shall end. You will make applica-tion to your former employers for re-employment on the above date, May 4. By rder general executive board.

Signed, John W. Hayes.
Hayes said that to-morrow morning this order would be obeyed by all the striking knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different rail-road composition. road companies.

THE UNION PACIFIC STRIKE. Brakemen of the Western Division Tie Up Freights.

CHEYENNE, May 3.—[Special Telegram.]
-Upon the arrival of the first section of the west bound passenger train last-evening at Laramie it was met by a delegation of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, who stated to the train men that upon order of the division at that place a strike had been inaugurated and all the brakemen were prohibited from going out. This section of the train was composed of emigrant cars. Part of them are occupied by Mormon immigrants. Some of the passengers hold transportation to San Francisco, and there was a hundred who were destined for New Zealand and desired to reach San Fran cisco Wednesday, as the steamer upon which they were to take passage will leave Thurs day. The second section of the train arrived two hour's late, but was permitted to proceed without any movement tending toward inter-ference. This train carried the mails, baggage, express and first-class passengers All freight trains coming into Laramie wer stopped, but in a very quiet way, no incen-diary feeling being exhibited. By 9 o'clock five frelght trains and two emigrant trains were being held in the yard. This morning, upon the arrival of the passenger train from the west, nothing new developed, and the train was permitted to proceed. The first information of the strike was conveyed to Cheyenne by a telegram to United States Marshai Carr last evening. He immediately departed for Laramie by special train and bas sworn in ten departer. train, and has sworn in ten deputies. Freights arriving in this city from the cast are stopped here. The passenger from the are stopped here. The passenger from the Assistant General Superintendent Dicken-son is here. All freights arriving at Rawlins are sidetracked. There are no fears of trouble yet. There are 150 men out.

Weeding Out Explosives. CLEVELAND, O., May 3.—P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, whose name heads the list made public in Pittsburg yesterday, was interviewed to-day regarding the object of the labor conference. He said: "There is no ground for sensational announcements of a labor war or of a bitter struggle between trade unions and the Knights of Labor. No such thought entered our minds. The object of the conference is to devise plans for closer union and submit the same to the general officers of the Knights of Labor for adoption. It is hoped in this way both orders can enter into a reciprocal agreement to work together without collision or antazonism and without encroaching on the authority of each. For want of this agreement difficulties have cropped up and will recur unless something is done. There is a certain raw, impatient and inexperienced element which has recently foated into the labor movement and is hostile to the patient, conservative methods of trades unions, and under the cover of the Knights of Labor and without authority from that organization it pursues its evil of a labor war or of a bitter struggle between from that organization it pursues its evil work. It is with a view to checking this strife-breeding, anarchic element, and to ar-rive at a harmonious understanding with the Knights of Labor that the call is issued."

Lockont in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 3.- A general lockout began here to-day against the eight-hour demand of the unions of brick layers, hod-carriers, stone cutters, stone rubbers? painters, plumbers and carpenters, aggregating about 2,000 men. There are not half as many men locked out as was estimated on Saturday. Many of the bosses have conceded eight hours, many more would if they were not forced to hold out by the master builders,

who threaten to boycott these sub-contractors who threaten to boycott these sub-contractors by not taking estimates for work from any of those who refuse to stand by them in their resistance to the eight-hour movement. Hobbs estimates the number locked out at from 1,000 to 1,200. The committee on amalgamation of trades met this morning and perfected a scheme for uniting all the building trades. The committee was appointed by district assembly, Knights of Labor. The committee mutually pledged their different organizations to stand firmly together. together.

How It Works in Boston. Bosros, May 3 .- About twenty of the largest carpenter firms of this city have yielded to the demand for eight hours, and fifty have agreed to do as the balance may de clare. About thirteen firms have offered to proceed to the extent that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, but the offer has been refused.

Three hundred plasterers tried to reach at agreement with the bosses. On meeting the latter they found instead of getting nine hours regularly, as they expected, they were to get nine hours on Saturday only, hence they will strike. This is likely to involve thousands of hod carriers and stone masons.

The Southwest Strike.

Sr. Louis, May 3.—The chairman of the congressional investigating committee held a onference yesterday afternoon with mem bers of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, then called upon Hoxie and returned and conferred a second time with the knights. The result of the conferences is not positively known. It is confidentially expected the outcome will be the end of the strike in the next thirty-six hours.

Milwaukee Men Go Out. MILWAUKEE, May 3,-The 1,700 employes at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company's shops at West Milwaukee are out and do not propose to go back until they are granted eight hours' work at ten hours pay. After quitting work the men paraded the streets and secured converts. An attack was made on the Reliance iron works which, for a while, were defended by those Inside. The doors were forced open and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. At this juncture a squad of police arrived and the crowd was torced to

Car Builders Strike. DETROIT, Mich., May 3.-This afternoon 1,000 men employed in the shops of the Michigan Car company quit work. There seemed to be no organization. There was some little confusion about the demands, but it all amounted to less work for the same pay. Some wanted nine and others eight hours' work for ten hours' wages. A de-mand was also made for the reinstatement of 125 men who were discharged Saturday. A general refusal was returned for the present.

The men were quiet at last reports. Factories Start Up. DETROIT, May 3.-The evening Journal's Grand Rapids (Mich.) special says: "The furniture factories, with two exceptions, started up this morning with full forces of men. A mob of lifty foreigners attempted to force suspension of work on the Bridge street grade, and had a lively scrimmage. The police quelled the riot. Four agitators were arrested for inciting riot and placed in jail."

Eight Hours Work on Garfield's Mon

factories and eigar shops. No trouble oc-

Thirty-five Hundred out at Pittsburg Pittsburg, May 3.—Strikes were in augurated this morning for a reduction of day's work from ten to eight hours, by stone nasons, carpenters and plasterers. About .500 men are out. The number of men in

is city on a strike is estimated at 3,500. Eight Hours and an Advance. PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Seven hundred cabinet makers in forty-six shops went to vork this morning on the new schedule of

eight hours' work per day, and in some cases an increase of wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. Three hundred men from sixteen

Resumed Operations. St. Louis, May 3.-The Vulcan Iron works Carondalet resumed operations this mornng giving, employment to 600 men.

Irons Still Hot. St. Louis, May 4.-A statement made t he effect that Irons has been expelled from

he Knights of Labor has been denied by

The Appropriation Bill. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following is tatement of the present position of the & ular annual appropriation bills: Five, the general deficiency, legislative, sundry civil naval and fortification bills-have not reported from the committees in which they originated. Three—to-wit, the military acad emy, consular and diplomatic and army appropriation bills-are upon the house calen ar. The river and harbor bill is unfinished business in committee of the whole. Threethe pension, district of Columbia and agri the pension, district of Conducta and agri-cultural bills—have passed the house and are before the senate committee on tappropria-tions. The postoflice bill is before the sen-ate and the Indian bill has passed both

Killed by Nitro-Glycerine. PINOLE, Cala., May 3.—The nitro-glycerine ouse of the California Powder works, a hort distance from here, was blown to atom: this afternoon by the explosion of 1,300 pounds of nitro-glycerine, which it contained. Three Chinese and Andrew Ander son, white, were killed. The accident is be-lieved to have been caused by a Chinaman, while engaged in an altercation, with one of his countrymen, dropping a backetful of ni-tro-glycerine, which exploded from the con-

Bass Ball Games Yesterday. The following is the result of the various games of base ball played by the leading lubs of the country:

At Washington-Washingtons 12, Bostons At Pittsburg-Pittsburgs 7, St. Louis Brownsd,
At New York-Baltimores 10, Metropoli-At Philadelphia—New Yorks 3, Philadel-At Kansas City-Kansas Citys 4, Detroits At St. Louis-St. Louis 3, Chicagos 7.

Confirmations. Washington, May 3.—The senate confirm ed the following nominations to-day: J. S. McFarland, register of land office, Auron, Dak.; United States attorney, John D. Burnett. Alabama, for the southern district of Atabama, vice George M. Duskin; postmasters; N. P. Kertil, Warren Ill.; W. T. Dowdale, Peoria, Ill.; C. A. Hartmann, Collinsville, Ill.; A. J. Reddick, LaSalle, Ili.; E. E. Wagoner, Sheibyville, Ill.

To Cut off Commissions. WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Mr. Morrison to day introduced in the house a bill prepared at the treasury department designed to give effect to the act cutting off the commissions of internal revenue collectors on taxes collected on distilled spirits, which act, the su-preme court recently held, did not accom-plish the purpose intended.

RUMORS OF A RESIGNATION.

The Report That Secretary Manning 'Had Simply a Stock Jobbing Scheme.

TARIFF MEN IN GRAVE DOUBT,

Probability That Morrison's Bill Will Be Held Over Till the Next Session-News From the Nation's Capital.

Manning Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 3.- | Special Telegram.]-Early this morning a dispatch came over the "ticker" from Wall street, New York, announcing that Secretary Manning had resigned, and that August Belmont had been appointed to succeed him. Of course this piece of news went like wild-fire and caused excitement, but it was at once authoritatively denied. The whole matter was a stockbroking scheme, and played its part for the day. The true state of affairs are that Mr. Manning has not thought of resigning. When the president visited him the first time, not a word was said about resigning, or indeed was business talked about. On Saturday the president went again, and he remarked that he hoped he would soon see Mr. Manning at the cabinet table. Manning smiled and said he wished to be back again, for he was very tired of this inaction. Nothing was said in relation to resigning, nor does Mr. Manning intend to He is very anxious to get back to his desk, and thinks he is better than he is. He is not a well man, only convalescent, and that slow. His doctors are still auxious about him, but with rest and care he will be able to resume his duties in a few months. He will go away

diate presence. THE TARIFF BILL. There is a growing belief that the tariff bill will go over until the next session. Very grave doubts about the possibility of getting grave doubts about the possibility of getting it through the house have caused its friends to hestlate about pushing it. There are 100 members registered for speeches on it. It will be impossible to get in more than four set speeches in a day, so the general discussion would take twenty-live days. As there are but four days in a week that can be devoted to general legislation, this would take six weeks of steady speech making. Then the bill would have to be considered by sections, and this would take about as much longer, which this would take about as much longer, which means between two and three months if the bill is undertaken. Then, too, there are doubts in the minds of some of the people about the propriety of entering upon tariff discussion just in the face of the coming congressional campaign

before he returns to his desk. Fairchild is

and so there is no need of Manning's imme-

getting along very well as acting secretary

THE DES MOINES LAND BILL.
The friends of the Des Moines river land bill, who have been threatening to try to pass the same over the president's veto, are a good deal discouraged over the outlook and they have pretty carefully canvassed the scrate and think the chances of its passage

Eight Hours Work on Garfield's Monument.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—The stone masons throughout the city have demanded that they be put on the eight-hour plan. The men engaged on the Garfield monument quit work this morning and asked the contractor for eight hours and \$3.25 per day. He was agreeable to the proposition and the men will return to work to-morrow.

Eight Hours Granted.

San Francisco, Cal., May 3.—The eight hour system, with eight hours' pay, went into effect here to-day in a number of furniture factories and cigar shops. No trouble ocnot for the benefit of the public; that they do not perform the business intrusted to them with promptness and dispatch; that they at-tempt to limit the amount of damages occuring from their negligence by a forced con-tract; that they charge exorbitant fees for services performed, and that they exercise the right of eminent domain, which power of right should only be exercised by the people in their corporate capacity and not be dele

gated to private persons. Jaced to private persons.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY IOWANS.

Iowa members introduced bills in the acuse to-day as follows:

By Mr.Conger—To correct the military record of George Harmon; pensioning Mrs. Mary M. Gillham. By Mr. Henderson—To pension Alexander

J. Collings: to conter jurisdiction on the derson, Sydney, Fremont county,

By Mr. Holmes—To remove the charge of desertion against the military record of James R. Cassidy.

POR IMPROVING THE MISSOURI.

Senator Allison introduced in the senate to-day resolutions adopted by the Sionx City Jobbers and Manufacturers' association heartily favoring the improvement of the upper Missouri river and strongly protesting against the reduction of the appropriation by the house committee on rivers and harbors from \$160,000, as recommended by the gov-ernment engineers, to \$80,000; also a resolution adopted by same association praying for the passage of a law to tax the manufacture and sale of imitations of butter and cheese, AN OFFENSIVE PARTISAN DISMISSED. V. Harrington, of Iowa, a \$1,900 clerk in the office of the second auditor of the treasury department, has been dismissed for offensive partisanship.

partisanship. IOWANS IN WASHINGTON.

State Senator O. M. Barretr, of Sheldor lowa, and State Senator J. J. Ryder, of Vin-ton, Iowa, are here. Major J. Fred Myers, editor of the Deni-Major J. Fred Myers, editor of the Delit-son Review, who was succeeded as postmas-ter by Keith, whose nomination the presi-dent recently rejected, is in town. Myers says he was ealled here to consult with the president relative to the appointment of a successor to Keith, but the president to-day appointed John Seaman without consulting

THE LAW COMPLIED WITH ONCE.

The practice of the administration has been to leave in office all of the appointees that have been rejected by the senate, some twelve in number so far. The law requires the president, "as soon as practicable," to nominate another person in place of the one who has been rejected. But to-day was the first time that he has done so. He had sent to the senate the name of John Seaman to be postmaster at Denison, Iowa, in place of the man who was rejected last week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-After important usiness, the postoffice appropriation was taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. He maintained that the provisions would prove destructive to the merchant marine. It was now proposed to change the existing statute, which permits competition, and substitute in its place a declaration that none but American steamships shall carry the mails. To-day, he said, we have but two routes upon which there are more than one line of steamships—one from San Francisco to the cast and one from New York to Havana. No competition could come except upon those two lines. He cited statistics to show that in recent years we have paid four times as much to American steamships as to those of other countries for the transportation of foreign mails, yet our merchant marine and our nay countries for the transportation of foreign mails, yet our merchant marine and our navy had steadily dwindled away. Mr. Vest went into the subject of the domestic manufacture of ships at considerable length, giving statistics tending to support his position. He compared the merchant marine and the navy of the United States to those of other countries iff a way most unflattering to the former, and declared the present course being pursued was leading to its destruction. Mr. Vest said he would repeal our infamous navigation laws. No other civilized nation had such laws. He would also reform the tariff and place it on a revenue basis so as not to handicap one man for the advantage of another.

Messrs. Fustis, Ingalis and Colquitt also

oined actively in the debate, the latter opposing the amendment energetically.

After an executive session the senate ad-

House. WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. Wellborn submitted a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and it was adopted.

Mr. Morrison called up the resolution reported by him from the committee on rules on Saturday, providing that on and after May 10, the sessions of the house shall be from 11 a. m. till 5 p. m., and after debate it was adopted.

was adopted.
The following bills were introduced and

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Baker of New York—Establishing the territory of North Dakota.

By Weaver of Nebraska—Preamble and resolution ironically suggesting that it requires a high degree of intelligence to discharge the functions of a member of a committee appointed to attend the remains of a deceased member to the place of burial, and providing for the appointment of a standing graveyard committee, which shall be composed of such statesmen as the record discloses have shown the highest degree of ability in lodging the dead weight of an objection to the consideration of unobjections to legislation; said committee to have leave to sit during the session

tion of unobjections is legislation; said com-mittee to have leave to sit during the session of the house, but without power to object at the grave to the interment of the corpse. On motion of Mr. Henderson of Iowa the rules were suspended and the bill was passed appropriating \$153,000 for the repair and en-larrement of the public building at Des Moines, Iowa.

NEBRASKA MAIL CONTRACTS.

The Various Routes as Let by the Postoffice Department. Washington, May 2. - |Special.] - The postoffice department has entered into contracts for carrying the mails on the star mail routes in Nebraska from July 1, 1886, to

mail routes in Nebraska from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1800, as follows:

From Nebraska City, by Paul and Julian, to Brock, 26 miles and back, twice a week-leave Nebraska City Tuesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Brock by 12 m.; leave Brock Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Nebraska City by 7 p. m. Contractor, B. W. Reedy, of Windsor, Mo., at \$259 a year.

rive at Nebraska City by 7 p. m. Contractor, B. W. Reedy, of Windsor, Mo., at \$259 a year.

From Wahoo, by Ithaea and Milton, to Veda, 16 miles and back, twice a week.—Leave Wahoo Tucsday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Veda by 12 m.; leave Veda Tucsday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Wahoo by 5 p. m. Contractor, John L. Jones, of London, Ky., at \$145 a year.

From Bertrand to Tracyville, 3 miles and back, twice a week.—Leave Bertrand Tucsday and Saturday at 11:15 a. m., arrive at Tracyville by 12 m.; leave Tracyville Tucsday and Saturday at 12:15 p. m., arrive at Bertrand by 1 p. m., or in close connection with railway mails. Contractor, J. D. Smith, of London, Ky., at \$60 a year.

From Hayes to Blair, 10 miles and back, twice a week.—Leave Hayes Tucsday and Saturda, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Blair at 12 m.; leave Blair Tucsday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; leave Blair Tucsday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Hayes at 3 p. m. Contractor, John L. Jones, at \$118 a year.

From Hooper, by Swaburg, Argo, Alder Grove, Admah, Vacoma and Fietcher, to Herman, 36 miles and back, three times a week—Leave Hooper Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Herman at 4 p. m.; leave Herman Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Hooper by 4 p. m. Contractor, B. W. Beedy, at \$508.

From O'Connor to Summit, 12 miles and back once a week—Leave O'Connor Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Bumit at 12 m.; leave Summit Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at O'Con-

From O'Connor to Summit, 12 miles and back once a week—Leave O'Connor Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Summit at 12 m.; leave Summit Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at O'Connor Saturday at 4 p. m. Contractor, J. D. Smith, at 576, From Fremont, by Fowler, (n. o.), to Elk City, 13 miles and back, once a week—Leave Fremont Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Elk City at 12 m.; leave Elk City Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Fremont at 4 p. m. Contractor, John L. Jones, at 855.

From Fairbury to Kesterson, 4 miles and back, six times a week—Leave Fairbury daily, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.; arrive at Kesterson at 12 m.; leave Kesterson daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Fairbury at 3 p. m., or in close connection with railway mails. Contractor, Daniel T. Mortimer, Fairbury, Neb., at \$150.

From Bertrand to Axelson, 5 miles and back, three times a week—Leave Bertrand Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10:45 a. m.; arrive at Axelson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12:45 p. m.; leave Axelson, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:45 p.

Thesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:45 p. m.; arrive at Bertrand at 2 p. m., or in close connection with railway mails. Contractor,

J. D. Smith, at \$114. J. D. Smith, at \$114.

From Benkleman, by Neil (n. o.), Imperial and Tyghe, to Ogallala, 85 miles and back, once a week—Leave Benkleman Wednesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Ogallala Thursday at 12 m.; heave Ogallala Friday at 12 m. Contractor, Joel Hale, Plankington, Dak., at \$471.

From Long Pine by Logalistown (n. c.)

At Bensieman Saturday at 12 m. Contractor, Joel Hale, Plankington, Dak. at \$471.

From Long Pine, by Ingalistown (n. o.), Carlisle (n. o.), and Butka (n. o.), to Willow Springs, 76 miles and back, once a week—Leave Long Pine Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Willow Springs Friday at 12 m.; leave Willow Springs Friday at 12 m.; leave Willow Springs Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Long Pine Saturday at 6 p. m. Contractor, J. D. Smith, at \$248.

From Valentine to Picrey's Ranche (n. o.), 40 miles and back, once a week—Leave Valentine Friday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Piercy's Ranche at 5 p. m.; leave Piercy's Ranche Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Valentine by 5 p. m. Contractor, W. H. Owens, Sedalia, Mo., at \$197.

From Hay Springs, by Ingomar, to Sandoz, 17 miles and back, once a week—Leave Hay Springs Saturday at 7:45 a. m.; arrive at 1 p. m.; arrive at Hay Springs by 5:15 p. m. Contractor, Joel Hale, at \$182.

From Hay Springs, by Alcove and Mirage, to Box Butte, 28 miles and back, once a week—Leave Hay Springs Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Box Butte by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butte Parrive at Box Butte by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butte Parrive at Box Butte by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butter, we have Box Butter by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butter, we have Box Butter by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butter, we have Box Butter Box Butte

-Leave Hay Springs Friday at 8a. m.; arrive at Box Butte by 3 p. m.; leave Box Butte Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Hay Springs by 2 p. m. Contractor, John L. Jones, at \$103,

The Indian Outrages. WASHINGTON, May 3.-The adjutant general has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Benson, Ariz., April 29: Confirmed reports from Calabassas and Nogales state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of the line. Very serious depredations have been committed south of the boundary in So nora. many persons being killed and others driven out. coming up on the Sonora railroad to Arizona territory. Both Mexican and United States troops Both Mexican and United States troops have been actively norsuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been killed. As fast as possible troops are being placed where they will be likely to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to move north. The balance will keep as close to Geromino's camp as possible, wherever they may go, The difficulty with the Navajos has, I think, been satisfactorily settled and troops placed in the vicinity of the threatened district. The Mescaleros are reported well disposed and at work.

The National Mortality Record. WASHINGTON, May 8.—The report of Dr. Billings, surgeon of the United States army, on mortality and vital statistics of the United States as returned from the tenth census, has been received by the secretary of the interior. It says: The total population in 1880 was 50,155,788, an increase in ten years of 11,597,419. Of this increase 281,919 per annum may be taken as due to Immigration, the total number of immigrants for ten years being 2,812,191. This makes the mean annual increase, due to excess of births over deaths, 878,523. The mean annual birth rate for the United States is given as 36 per 1,090. It ap-United States is given as 20 per 1,006. It appears from data presented in the report that the United States as a whole, during the census year, had a comparatively low death rate and high birth rate. The death rate is shown to have been higher in the colored than in the white population; in the foreign element than in the whites of American parentage; in cities than in rural districts.

Murder and Suicide. DETROIT, Mich., May 3. The Evening Journal's Teleunha (Mich.) special says! Ranody Sheld, 73 years old, a wealthy ploneer of this section, living a mile and a half east of here, killed his wife with an axe and cut his own throat with a razor. The cause of the tragedy is said to be Joniestic troubles.

tie troubles. Weather for Nebraska Fer Nebrasku--Local rains, tollowe fair weather; cooler northerly wit